Ir. Leiber on Guerrillas!

Dr. FRANCIS LEIBER, an eminent German scholar, and for many years Professor of Law in the University of South Carolina in reply to a letter from General HALLECE, asking his opinions in reference to the status of guerrillas among civilized , nations, and whether they are entitled to the rights of belligerents, lays down the following propositions. We intend publishing his letter at length:

1st. Guerrilla warfare is a novel term for an old and well known offence, 2d. By not only the laws of war, but by common law, guerrillas are simply armed robbers.

3d Guerrilla warfare is necessarily attended with wanton destruction of property, pillage, and assassination. 4th. A person living in a district under military occupation, and giving information to the government of which he was a subject, is universally treated as a spy. 5th. The high character and self sacri-

ficing motives of such offenders is n

palliation of their great crime. 6th. The conspirator and rebel in a territory under military occupation, as he exposes the occupying army to the greatest danger, and essentially interferes with the mitigation of the severity of war, is universally treated with w utmost rigor of military lose

7th. No armed prowler or bush-whacker is entitled to the protection of the law of war, simply because he may say that he is defending his country, or because his government has called on him to commit homicides, which all civilized nations consider murder.

8th. Guerrillas are peculiarly dangerous because they easily evade pursuit, and by laying down their arms, become insidious foes, because they can subsist only by rapine, and nearly always degenerate into robbers and brigands. 9th. Armed bands that rise in a district fairly occupied by military force,

brigands and not prisoners of war. 10th. These bands unite the forefold character of the spy, the brigans, the as-sassin, and the rebel, and cannot be treated as a fair enemy of regular war.

are universally considered, if captured

In addition to this very strong language employed by perhaps the highest and most profound authority on international law and the laws of war now living, we would add the emphatic language of General Kinny Smith need by him in a recent proclamation :

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES, Army of East Tennessee, August 20, 1862. To the citizens of Know county and the adjacent

unties in Kentucky : Finding that you have been deceived by the misrepresentations of our enemies, and have been induced by them not only to leave your homes, and also to resort to the cowardly practice of bushwhacking. I now promise you that if you return quietly to your homes and lead orderly lives you will not be disturbed, but will be protected in your

If, on the contrary, you persist in firing upon my soldiers from the woods, you will be hing when you are caught, and your houses and property will be destroyed. E. KIRBY SMITH,

Major-General. Recent events in this vicinity have had a tendency to bring guerrilla warfare into great odinm. Let the barbarous system be abolished.

Meeting of the Legislature.

Gov. Isnam G. Hannis' Legislature is coming into Nashville slowly. Only two membess have yet arrived, Hon. ROBTERT BENNETT, of Summer county, and Hon. WILLIAM BARKSDALE, of ditto, and we take pleasure in commendtug their diligence. Governor Hannis has not yet appeared; being detained, it is supposed, in collecting materials for an extensive report on Agriculture, Geology, and improved methods of making whiskey. As there is not a quorum, Hon. BOB BENNETT, and Hon. BILL BARRSDALE, of Sumner, will employ themselves in a series of preliminary labors, of the following character:

STANDING COMMITTEES. On Treason-Bennet and Barksdale. On Horse-stealing-Barksdale and Ben-

On Stirring up Insurrection-Bennett. On Pillaging and Murder-Backsdale.

A gentleman just passed through Gallatin, the other day, says that that place as well as the road to this city is free of guerrillas. The rebels are panie-stricken at their recent route. A portion of them passed at the top of their speed through Callatin, barely stopping to announce that twelve hundred Federal Cavalry were in hot pursuit and would be in town shortly! Another band fled through Springfield in the wildest consternation, some hatless, others shocless, and others coatless, without guns, haversacks or cauteens. A few such expenditions will clear the country for thirty miles around. We hope that General NEGLEY will report the admirable performance at his earliest convenience. The boys are all eager for another set-to with the guerrillas. Let them have a chance at these land pirates.

No valor, no recources can profit the traitors ultimately who seek to rain their country. The giants themselves though they tore up forests and mountains by the roots, fell conquered in the unequal strife when they engaged in battle with

What remorse is so sharp so terrible and so lasting as the remorse of a trai- | Jove atrike the loftiest mountains, and

of the Rebel Cavalry.

A gentleman connected with this office, who was in Russellville last Tuesday, says that three hundred rebel cavalry, under Captain Donton, burned a small bridge at Auburn Station, ten miles beyond Russellville, on the Memphis branch road, between that place and Bowling Green, and encamped at Russellville on last Tuesday morning. About four o'clock in the afternoon a body of Federal infantry, commanded by Col. HARnesson of Indiana, attacked them in camp. Our informant, who was a witness of the affair, says that a perfect panic took place among the Confederates, they flying precipitately in all directions. Four of them were killed, one wounded, and a number captured. They also lost fifteen horses and a number of saddles and guns. The Federal loss was one officer and one private killed. The rebels were a part of Colonel Woodward's command.

A Noble Contribution.

The citizens of San Francisco have sent \$100,000 for the relief of the sick and woudded in the Federal army. Contrary to the lying predictions of the rebels, California, on the far verge of the Pacific, is thoroughly, immovably, heartily, enthusiastically loyal. Her soul, like her soil, is rich in virgin gold.

The idea of the independent sovereignty of the Cotton States provokes the de rision as well as the indignation of the people of the United States. Its wickedness is equalled by its egregious folly. A ragged drunkard, without a copper in his pocket, yet negotiating for large estates,a lunatic issuing proclamations and mandates to his imaginary kingdoms, are good illustrations of the towering madness of secessionists in pretending to set up a Confederacy. The absurd conception had bester be dropped or every acre of the so-called Southern Confederacy will be bathed with the blood of the traitors and madmen who are attempting to destroy a government which the illustrious Washington, the best and wisest of men, pronounced the best government upon the earth. Woe to all who lift their hands against it. We adopt the motto which the old warrior inscribed upon his shield: Nemo non impune lucesnit; NO MAN SHALL ATTACK ME WITH IMPU-

Southern Market Prices.

From the Albinta Confederate, Sept. 27. Yesterday trade, both wholesale and retail, was very active-amounting even to excitement. The streets were thronged with vehicles and people from the

country, far and near. A considerable amount of yarns were sold by the bale at \$7 per bunch; and in the afternoon some speculators withdrew their yarns from the market, holding them for higher prices. Osnaburge went up to 621, cents, sheetings 65, and shirting 56. Salt will soon be out of reach of all, except those who have more money than they know what to do with Liverpool sacks sold yesterday for \$30, and late in the evening some actually sold for the enormous price of \$100 per sack, at which it is now held. Virginia sacks (150 lbs.) are held at \$60.

Only think of that-one hundred dollars for one sack of salt! What a Paradise for the poor the Southern Confederacy must be!

Will those Secessionists whose hearts overflow with sympathy for the afflic tions of their own friends, consider what most have been the grief of that wife of a Federal officer-a man noted for his gallantry and humanity -when she heard that her husband had been murdered in a distant State, in cold blood, by guerrillas, while lying in an ambulance, sick and helpless? Will they consider the unspeakable anguish of that parent, that husband, whose wife and tender daughters were outraged the other day, in this vicinity, by Confederate soldiers? Or. are we to understand that the sufferings of loyal people are not worthy of notice?

A certain class of politicians are per petually asking us, "What is the Government going to do with the slaves of the rebels? Well, if it can do nothing else with them, probably it can drive the people of South Carolina into the Atlantic ocean, and Colonize the negroes there .-The extermination of the treacherous and barbarous people of that State would be regretted by nobody. It had a great deal better be peopled with negroes than with its present tribe of traitors.

Copper Curren

The Rebel Congress passed a bill to issue copper coin of the denomination of five, ten, and twenty-five cents! Another evidence of the prosperty of Dixie. By Christmas it will doubtless issue a currency of iron, and jevery little nigger who goes to buy a stick of candy will have to earry a ferrugineous chunk as big as his mother's flat-iron.

The terrible outrage committed by five rebel soldiers on three highly respected Union ladies in this vicinity was in fact a more aggravated case than we reported it. One of the sufferers is a girl not fifteen years of age. We hope the monsters who have thus disgraced their kind will be caught and hung without mercy.

None can war against the integrity of their country, and the peace of their fellow, countrymen and prosper; for Heaven itself marks them as the victims of its swift and inexorable vengeance. Pulmina ferinat montes; the lightnings of the greatest criminals.

Skirmish at Russellville, Ky. - Rout THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND

The Battles of S uth Mountain and

From Washington to Frederick-A Country Ransacked-Loyalty in Federick-Hecroliting for the Rebel Army-The Battle and Battle-Field of South Mountain-Over the South Mountains-The Battle of Antietum from the Distance— Scenes in the Hospitals—The Battle on the Right-Some General Observations, etc. Correspondence Cleptinium Commercial.

Antietam.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862. The weather wise predict the coming storm by the threatening clouds along the horizon, the sultry calm, and the oc essional flashes of lightning and bursts thunder from the "advance guard," of the marshaling elements. The Indi cations of an impending battle a week ago to-day, of which those of South Mountain and Crampton's Gap was more preludes were too apparent to be miscon strued. Fitz John Porter's corps had moved on the previous Saturday, and was rapidly advancing. Tyler's brig-ade, and several other brigades of new troops were also in motion.

The temptation to be present during

the coming engagement, and to witness what it was hoped to be not only the expulsion of the rebels from Maryland, but the annihilation of the "grand, army, was too strong to be resisted. Accordingly, accompanied by Colonel Wall, of Washington your correspondent took saddle for Frederick City. It is a ride of forty miles through the pleasant part of Maryland. The country passented the usual signs of army occupation-deserted camp grounds, fences broken down and burned up, cronfields pillaged of their reasting ears, orchards relieved of their ripening nurdens, and here and there the still ordorous skeletons of horses and mules, which had "given out" b the way, and the cremation of which had been but partial. Beyond Clarksburg the citizens complained equally of both armies. Their property had been overrun, their meat and spring houses ransacked, their gardens and cornfields wasted, not by the army proper, but by the stragglers. Between Clarksburg and Frederick, it is no exaggeration to say, that we met enough stragglers to have formed a brigade of effective men. Many of them, however, were convalescents who had been discharged from the Washington hospitals and ordered to join their regiments. The regiments had advanced with the main army, and these con valescents, without rations for more than two days' march, and generally without money, were compelled to sub sist on the country. There are bad men too, in all armies-men who enlist more for the sake of plundering than lighting and these fall out of the ranks purpose ls to straggle through the country and pillage the farmer. No precaution can prevent this. Commissioned officers were ordered to march in the rear of their companies and regiments, and after each brigade came a rear guard to pick up the stragglers; and yet the country was full of them.

we arrived at Frederick City on Tues

day, at mid-day. If anything were wanting to assure the public that Maryland is loyal, the display of flags, and the cheerful greeting of our troops as they passed through the city, would supply it I have never seen Cincinnati on any gala or national holiday more magnifi 'ragged out." From every house, almost from every window, the stars and stripes were unfurled. These flags had been hidden during the rebel occupation of the city, and were displayed before the rear guard of the rebel army had fairly withdrawn from the city, and at a time, too when it was very uncertain or which side, in the impending battles, victory would turn. Anticipating the order of events, let me say here, from observations and inquiries along the oute going and returning, I could hear of but few recruits having joined the rebels. Jackson himself expressed great disappointment, and his army openly cursed the Marylanders as Unionists, and their State as "a d-d Yankee State, anyhow." Two recruits were obtained near Monocacy Church-one who fied to avoid the attentions of pressing creditors, and another to escape prosecution for sefuction. A few were obtained about Frederick, generally young men of like desperate fortunes. Four joined them at Hagerstown-one, who intended enlisting in the Federal service, made drunk by his companions, put his name to the wrong paper s, and found himself in the clutches of Lee's army. It is not probable that the recruits to the Confederate service from Maryland will aggregrate five hundred. Contact with the 'gray backs,' as the rebels are there called, dispelled a thousand pleasing allusions, the exceedingly greedy, needy, filthy, lousy and ragged rebels, their Maryland sympathizers failed to see the chivalry of the South, the bloodroyal of its arisocracic institutions, and refused to recognize their deliverers in such a guise It was in vain that Lee plead and Jack son prayed. They were plainly told that they were not wanted, and that the oppressions under which Maryland languished were not so disastrous as the occupation of its soil by such an army. 'he invasion of the State has been, in his sense, a blessing, that it has made its loyal people unconditional Unionists, and exposed the hitherto latent treason

of many influential families. Running nearly due South, and to the West of Frederick City, is the Catoctin mountain range, a continuation of the Blue Ridge. On the South it terminates at Point of Rocks. On the North it united the Pennsylvania line with the South Mountain Range, which, tending to the Southwest, slopes down to the Potomac at Knoxville, four miles East of Harper's Ferry. Between these two ranges nestles loveliest valley in Maryland-the Valley of Middletown. The deep blue of the mountain slopes, their summits robed in the richest purple and vermillion of the lingering sunset, as we crossed the Catectin range—the dark shadows already falling like a veil over the Valley the glimmer of camp-fires and the light of the distant viilage, made up r panorama of exquisite loveliness and picturesque beauty. We were following the road which McClellan's army had taken but three days before in pursuit of the retreating rehels. Ambulance trains bearing the wounded from the field of South Mountain to Frederick, and supply trains guarded up infantry and cayalry, moving forward to the "seat of war," were passed continually The village of Middletown, ten miles from Frederick, and in the centre of the valley, was full of wounded. Churches, schoolhouses, and private dwellings, were taken, and the wounded had not all, even

then, been brought in.
The battle of South Mountain really commenced at a bridge over Catoctin creek, half a mile west of the village,

Where the rebels had posted artillery to lapute the passage. Dislodged from this, they retreated to a atronger position. up the mountain side, their main body being massed on wooded bluffs to the right and left, for a distance of more than two tailes. It was on the left that they were stormed out of their stronghold by Hooker's corps, Con's Kanawha division charging upon the enemy with irresistible value. It was there that the Twenty-third Ohio, "paulm singers" of the Western Reserve, crossed havenets with the 23d South Carolina, a proud regimen', and representative of the rabid ultraism of the Palmetto State. It was cavelier egainst Puritan, and the latter, as in the days of Praise Gnd Barebones, had the best of it. Yet so desperately did the Carolinians fight, that before single man surrendered, he would beat his gun against a rock or tree so as to render it useless to the enemy. A prirate in the 23d Ohio shot one and bayspeeddy require. onetted two of the rebels in this stormy It is not my purpose to attempt a desncounter, and was made a sergeant for iption of the Partle. Whoever has read the account of it published in the New York Tribune, will have as clear and his gallantry. The other Ohio regiments omposing the brigade displayed equal valor, and were hotly engaged at accurate a conception or its general features as can or will be given. We had quarters with the enemy several times before he was driven over the crest of the mountain into the valley, on the west side of the South Mountains. Equally desperate was the fighting in the centre

and on the left. Artillery was used mainly to cover the advance troops, and as for the rest, the bayonet and bullet did the work. Following the road through Turner's Gap, some two miles from the base of the mountain you come to a cleared field on the right hand side, with a farm house on the left, in the rest of which the mountain rises in precipitate ledges. In this cleared field was, perhaps, as desperate fighting as charac terized the engagement. It was the ast hold the rebels had on the mountain. To surrender was to give up all. As seen in the gray light of morning, heavy mists still hanging over it and the dothing of the dead rebels drenched with the night dews, it presented a somber aspect. It had been trodd n as smooth as a thrashing floor. Burying parties were still busy bringing in the dead the air was tainted with the odor o death, and the bodies presented a ghasty aspect. Up to that time over six hunfred of enemy's dead had been buried-

the wonded had all been removed. Six miles south of this battle field is Crampton's trap, through which passes he read from Jefferson to Roberville Birkheadsville lies in this Gap. This strong position was carried by Frank lin's corps, by a succession of bayonet charges, perhaps the most brilliant of the war, and of which the newspapers have already furnished detailed accounts. Is was Wednesday morning, the 17th of September—a day that will be memor-

able in the history of this war, both for

the nature and extent of the battle then fought, and the vast interests that depended upon it. We had little leisure to visit past battle fields; our business was with the present one. Emerging from the wooded heights, the valley of Antietam Creek spread out before us like an emerald map. A little to the southwest, and some six miles distant, was the village of Sharpsburg, beyond which rose a succession of irregular hills, running so closely into each other as to present al most the appearance of an evenly rolling country. And still beyond, the massive blue walls of the Virginia Mountains rose up against the cold leaden sky of the cloudy, gimmering dawn. The battle was left. Its outlines could be traced by the wreaths of smoke that rose up like white mists from the river, and settled over the valley. As seen from our stand-point, it described very nearly the segment of a circle—the right resting nearly on the Potomac and the left on the east bank ut the Antie am, and extending down towards its confluence with the Potomacthe river of battles. There was something wonderfully grand in the continuous heavy throb of artillery, so rapid in its pulsations on the air that the nicest ear could hardly distinguish between them; and mingled with this dull thunder came the sharp rattle of musketry, sounding at that distance like the explosion of indefinite bundles of fire crackers This terrible roll and rattle of musketry continued on the right and center, occasionally breaking out on the left, without ceasation, for over two hours. Nature from all her heights and depths answered to the convulsion of battle, and the echoes deepened and prolonged, which swept back from mountain steep and gorge, added indescribable solemnities and

grandeur to the hour. We pushed forward. Passing through Boonsboro, through which the 8th 11linois Cavalry made a magnificent dash on Monday, scattering the rebels like chaff, we struck off on a road to the left, leading to Keedysville, which is situated on the Antietam, three or four miles above Sharpsburg. Wedged in among artillery and supply trains, with drivers cursing at their horses and each other, brigades of infantry, the men swarming around every well, and scooping the water from every pool and wayside spring, cavalry and lancers with their red penons, and ogly looking lances, which are not known to have burt any budy, though they give a picturesque effect to such a cavalcade, and the limestone dust, pulverized to impalpable powder by the tread of so many thousands, rising up in great clouds, and almost stilling one, we moved slowly forward down into the valley through the little town, and taking a by-path through the woods, followed a ravine between the hills and soon came

upon the hospitals, to which the wounded were being brought from the centre and It is a sorrowful sight that one sees in such a place. A hospital on the battlefield comprises all that is terrible in war -broken arms and legs, hones crushed and pulverised, flesh torn into shreds, eyes shot out, fingers shot off, a place of groans, of agony, of death-most merciful of deliverers of bloody tables and amputations, of heroic endurance and stron; natures grappling with great sufferings. The surgeons and nurses work-ed assiduously. Water for thirsty lips, blackened with gunpowder; stimulants for caliausted natures; bandages and fressings for flesh wounds; and the knife for desperate cases. Stretched on straw, in front of a barn door, lay a Massachusett's soldier-clear complex on, glossy and luxuriant bair and beard. a nose exquisitely chiseled, an eye black as the raven's wing and sparkling as a earbuncle-a man that would at once attract attention and admiration for the manly beauty of the face and the fine proportion of the body. His brother had removed him from the front, and now knelt beside him, smoothing back his hair, and clasping his already stiffening hand. No words were spoken and no tears shed. Turning his head and fixing his gaze upon the sky, the dying soldier lay silent, gasping, the muscles about the mouth contracted, the nerves quivering with pain. Presently the solor faded

from the life the face whitened till it for defense in their favor. McClellan's looked as pure and clear as marble, the eyes became dull and staring, a shudder passed through the frame-and the spirit of the patriot and Christian stood revealed in the clear radiance of eternity. The sgony was passed. The surviving brother having seen the body placed in a position where he could recover it, shouldered his musket, and with heavy feet and heart moved, slowly forward to resume his place in the ranks, and his position in front of danger. This was but one of a hundred equally touching incidents that presented themselves acound us. Yet there was a wonderful moyancy of spirit among the wounded. They talked with great animation of the part they had taken in the fight of the morning, of the glorious conduct of their regiments' and brigades, and made light of their wounds as an almost inevitable onsequence, and from which they would

arrived too late to fully understand the disposition and movements of the different divisions and the part they had taken in the struggle. Moving up the succession of hills to the right, we came to the nem where the light had communeed the previous evening. Hooker's division had advanced on the enemy's left, deployed right and left, with Meade's (formerly McCall's) division of Pennsylvania Beserves in the contre, protected by Dunbleday's battery on the extreme right, and had driven the enemy from a pie e of woods on the crest of a hill commanding an open field of pastwelland and cornfield in front, with the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg road, and another forest in the rear. The position was considered an important one, and the enemy durng the night had endeavored to recover the lost ground, but meffectually. This was the battle ground of the full-wing day. Taking the Hagerstown road as southern boundary, it represented an irregular parellelogram, defined on the west by the above road, on the east by a dirt road" or lane joining the Hagerstown road near a frame school house, and on the north and west sides by woodland, which was held by our troops on Tensday nights The enclosed field became the theatre of a desperate lighton the following day, It was taken and retaken four times, by impetuous charges, and was as last held by Smith's divis-Our forces had also penetrated the woods on the lett of the Hagerstown toad, but had been repulsed with great loss. Brigades and divisions had melted away like snow in the terdble rencounters of that field. In the meantime the extreme right had closed gradually in, and the left under Burnside had forced the passage of the bridge over the Antietam, and stormed the the enemy's position, driving him through Sharpsburg, and up the irregular hills above, clinging to the ground he had gained with extreme fenacity, and holding it with perilons difficulty. When night closed in the ends of the segment of a circle. which represented our lines in the mornmore the shape of a horse shoe. During the afternoon the right had been strengthened, and the old brigades withdrawn to to reorganize and rest. They were sadly out up. Gibbon's brigade hardly num. bered five hundred; Max Webar's was the fight, was almost annihilated; and and good clothing in Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Rerserves was but a skeleton of what once comprised a aplen- i fusions. It was then retreat or annidid division. The loss of Sumner's corps | hilation. Retreat was yet feasible, as I was terrific, amounting to as much probably as all the other corps. It had fought bullets were thickest and bayonets the terkeenest. It had struggled hand to hand with a desperate and resolute enemy. So with Seymour's brigade. It had closed in with the enemy, the men seizing each other by the collar and dragging them over a fence which separated the combatants. They had used the bayonets freey, and clubbed their muskets in the terific collision.

I have said I should attempt no description of the battle. It was impossiole from the front, owing to the irregular and woody nature of the ground, to take in at one view more than a tenth part of The line extended nearly five miles. It was impossible from the hill on which Gen. McClellan had fixed his headquarters, to obtain more than a general idea of the conflict.

What did transpired was ascertained from aids and messengers, and from Commanders of divisions. A complete his-tory of the battle has yet to be written possibly it never will be. But only by the light of different newspaper accounts and the reports of Commanding officers will its true character be made appa-

I have generally to say of this battle

from what I observed and subsequently

learned, that it was, as a battle, indecisive we great objects were to be gained which had not been gained—to seize on our left the toad leading from Sharpsburg to the Shepardstown Ferry, and thus intercept the enemy's retreat in that direction; and, on the right, the road leading from Sharpsburg to Williamsport. We were in such position, however, at the close of the day, as to threaten the latter, and make a retreat in that direction impracticable, and the enemy probably knew that the right had been strongly reinforced, and could beither be flanked or driven from its poation. But he still held the Sh ardstown ferry, and a ford a short disance below. The river was unusually low, and fordable to infantry at many points—so that if he chose to retreat, and the time was given him, he could flect it without very serious difficulty. t has been impossible during the day to strengthen our left at the expense of center or right. To have done so would have periled the safety of one or both, and to have been flanked on the right or broken in the center, both of which had been repeatedly attempted would have been equally fatal. The left was, therefore unable to advance and seize the de sired position. Even had it been gain ed, it is exceedingly doubtful whether it ald have been held an hour. To hold the lines impact, to maintain the position taken from the enemy, and to contion him within the military cordon stretched around him, was all, under the circumstances that could have been ex-

pected on that day, The surrender of Harper's Perry had materially affected the result of the hat-ile. It released 30,000 of the Confederates, and enabled them to march directly to the assistance of their friends. Our affective force could not have exceeded 90,000 men, if so much, that of the enemy was about equal before their reinorcements arrived from the Ferry. This gave them the prependerance in numbers. They probably numbered 120,000 fighting men, with the advantage of position

army on that day confronted the entire available rebel force that had invaded Maryland or occupied Northeastern Virginiar Subsequent events confirmed this. Citizens of Harper's Ferry assured me that the Confederates did not remain there more than eight hours after the surrender. They paroled our prisoners in great haste; they did not step to carry off half the available "spoils;" they left guns, cannon, army stores in abundance. It was imperative that they should go, for they know the critical hour had arrived. A reconnoissance to Leesburg by cavalry sent out from Sigel's corps revealed the fact that there was no considerable rebel force there. Another reconnoissance to Thoroughfare Gap proved that he had withdrawn everything but a few cavalry pickets. Where, then, was the enemy The answer is as plain as the nose on

your face-in front of McClelian As to numbers, then, the armies were pretty evenly balanced, the prependerance, as usual, being with the enemy. It anybody could have guaranteed the safety of Washington for a few days, perhaps Sigel's corps might have been turned to account. In discipline and valor there was little difference. The rebels fought with the greatest desperation, our troops with the greater endurance. equal obstinacy, perhaps equal impela-

In a battle were all the forces that go make up success on either side werd so evenly balanced, a single blunder of any magnitude in the desposition of the divisions, and their timely reinforcements when pressed, would have been fatal. I but report the opinion of officers high in command, when I say that no such blander was committed. No brigade, no division was brought into action fatigued or exhausted. The mer were given time to prepare their coffee to cat their rations, and to rest before going into action.

There was no flinching, no stampeding Here upon the right, there upon the left, w brigade may have given ground under a cross fire, but they reformed quickly advanced steadily, and fought bravely. To the heroic bearing of the rank and files s much so as to the ability displayed in handling them, the success of

the day may be attributed. It was then a drawn battle, consider ed as a battle per se. We had gained something in position, taken perhaps tifteen hundred prisoners, a few stand of colors, no cannon that I could hear of and lost in killed and wounded in aggregate which the rebel loss will not greatly exceed. If they lost more in killed, it is not going far from the truth to say, we lost more in wounded. They fought to wound, our men to kill. It general officers our men greatly exceeded theirs. A drawn battle, it was pre-sumed it would be renewed the next day and with this expectation one troops slept on their arms on Wednesday night.

In another sense, the rebels staked upon it what they affectedly styled the "deliverance of Maryland." The night before the battle in Sharpsburg, the offlcers boasted openly of their ability to "flog the Yankees." Over their wine, they discussed the delightful prospect of winter quarters in Philadelphia, and the ing; had been concentrated till it took abundance of food and clothing which they would assess at the expense of the Pennsylvania Dutchmen. They talked about it with the assurance of men who are morally certain of success in any enterprise. The army was enthused with the same idea. It was starvation qually reduced; Kimball's small before and raggedness in Virginia, or plent Maryland. The battle dispelled these have shown-should it have been per mitted ? This, and what transpired afwith de-peration. It had been where the ter the battle, I reserve for another let It was deep in the night before we left

the hospitals, where every one who could act in the capacity of nurse was needed. Moving back along the road to Boonesboro', the sight presented was singular and beautiful. The country, for miles upon miles on either hand, presented the appearance of a city by night, only that the lights were irregularly placed, scat-tered among forests and in fields. To nove away from the hospitals, where the suffering was now more agonizing than COARSE & FINE SALT, during the day (wounds at first pain but little) from men begging you to shoot them, and so bring the relief prayed for in vain-from men begging for a doctor, calling for water, asking for food-from the odor of blood, from the sight of ghastly wounds, from the taint of corruption, out into the peaceful country, with the night winds stirring the leaves, the waterfalls plashing with a cooling sound in the depths of the forests, with the beautiful lights of heaven shining serenely from the clear sk, and the camp fires, before which men passed and repassed, like ghosts glimmering below, was a grateful and refreshing change setune directed me to the headquarters of Lieutenant Jamison, Quartermaster of the 27th Indiana, for whose hospitality and assistance in collecting the lists of killed and wounded of that regiment, I wish to make this acknowledgement.

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Notice. THE Parternership breatdons existing under the manus jot Godbalp & weakston as Bry Goods Business, 50 Market Street, is this day dissolved by

Cavalry Volunteers. THE LAST CHANCE! FEW MORE RECRUITS WANTED TO COM-

A CLARK DENSOR, 284 TEUT., First Tenn., Octably Valuations, Beeruiting Office.

Absent Volunteers.

JERHY SHEAR. THUS DONARD. front or they will be treated as Desertors, L. CLARK DENSON, 20 Lagra-

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7, Onling circles

Quartermasters' Cert ficates PERCHASED BY CHAS. H. GREEN OFF Ce, No. 38 Che vy St. (Up Stairs.)

NOTICE

A venetion will be be'd at the fuller of the Tou-ness a Marcha and Fire informed Company, on Monday the this day of the other heat, for Directors of and company to serve for the entert is unless months. A.W. Bi TLER, Secret (2) Nashville, Sept. 23, 1822. equilibrial

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